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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, JUNE QUARTER 1980

### INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Geoff Winter on Canberra (062) 52 6576 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra (062) 52 6627 or State offices.

### MAIN FEATURES

**NOTE:** Statistics in this publication refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of 10 man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

In the three months ended June 1980 762,400 working days were lost, compared with 1,967,600 in the June quarter 1979 and 791,700 in the June quarter 1978.

For disputes which ended in the June quarter 1980—

62 per cent of the working days lost were in disputes which lasted 10 days or more.

61 per cent of disputes were settled by resumption without negotiation (as defined). These disputes accounted for 58 per cent of workers involved but only 30 per cent of working days lost.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### Introduction

This publication contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter, irrespective of when they commenced. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 which refer to all disputes that started or were in progress during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition, Vol. 1* (1201.0). Prior to 1980 the statistics were compiled on the basis of the Preliminary Edition, 1969.

4. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 8). They may not relate to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these figures. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments while a dispute is in progress. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

5. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from:

- (a) employers and trade unions,
- (b) government departments and authorities,
- (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and
- (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications and newspapers.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

6. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause, may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes—in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries.

7. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics 1978* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this publication.

## Definitions

8. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

9. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

10. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

11. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. (See paragraph 4.)

12. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual workers involved on any one day.

13. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

14. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

## Causes

15. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

*Wages.* Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important; combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under other causes).

*Hours of work.* Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

*Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.* Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions, pension and retirement provisions, workers' compensation provisions, insertion of penal clause provisions in awards, etc.

*Managerial policy.* Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

*Physical working conditions.* Disputes concerning physical working conditions—safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

*Trade unionism.* Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry, recognition of union activities, etc.

*Other.* Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

## Methods of settlement

16. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

**Negotiation.** Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

**Mediation.** The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

**State legislation.**

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

**Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.**

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts: (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).
- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

**Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.**

**Closing down** the establishment permanently.

**Resumption** without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to negotiation of a formal nature. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

**Other methods.**

17. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

**Symbols and other usages**

- nil or rounded to zero
- r revised.

18. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

**R. J. CAMERON**  
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1977 TO JUNE QUARTER 1980

Period	Number of disputes		Workers involved (' 000)						Working days lost		
			Directly		Indirectly		Total		Number (' 000)	Average days per worker involved	Estimated loss in wages (\$' 000)
	Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total			
AUSTRALIA											
1977	2,083	2,090	539.0	539.4	56.8	56.8	595.8	596.2	1,654.8	2.8	59,674
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4	2.1	148,614
Quarter ended—											
1979—											
March	584	586	175.1	176.4	8.3	8.3	183.4	184.7	506.9	2.7	20,855
June	538	588	1,287.7	1,313.0	12.4	13.8	1,300.1	1,326.8	1,967.6	1.5	70,644
September	435	487	192.9	410.6	16.2	19.6	209.1	430.2	1,064.8	2.5	39,879
December	483	524	161.0	201.6	8.0	8.8	169.0	210.4	425.2	2.0	17,236
1980—											
March	577	586	458.0	464.8	19.1	19.8	477.1	484.7	1,070.6	2.2	43,595
June	481	514	263.0	287.6	15.2	15.7	278.2	303.3	762.4	2.5	35,958
STATES AND TERRITORIES											
1979—											
N.S.W.	1,071	1,072	621.4	621.5	19.0	19.0	640.4	640.4	1,369.9	2.1	52,710
Vic.	325	325	645.8	645.8	15.7	15.7	661.5	661.5	1,486.1	2.2	53,266
Qld	194	194	252.2	252.2	3.1	3.1	255.3	255.3	467.9	1.8	17,688
S.A.	96	96	89.6	89.6	2.9	2.9	92.5	92.5	186.5	2.0	6,785
W.A.	251	252	165.4	166.7	2.9	2.9	168.3	169.5	348.1	2.1	14,118
Tas.	53	53	19.7	19.7	1.4	1.4	21.1	21.1	59.8	2.8	2,276
N.T.	24	24	10.9	10.9	—	—	10.9	10.9	22.8	2.1	883
A.C.T.	26	26	11.6	11.6	—	—	11.6	11.6	23.3	2.0	888
June quarter 1980—											
N.S.W.	224	240	63.0	80.9	8.5	8.9	71.5	89.7	315.8	3.5	15,250
Vic.	66	74	131.4	132.1	1.4	1.5	132.8	133.6	184.1	1.4	7,917
Qld	40	42	35.3	40.5	0.9	0.9	36.2	41.4	125.8	3.0	6,045
S.A.	26	30	10.1	10.6	0.5	0.5	10.6	11.2	23.1	2.1	1,052
W.A.	74	76	16.4	16.7	3.9	3.9	20.3	20.6	84.3	4.1	4,283
Tas.	11	11	2.1	2.1	—	—	2.1	2.1	11.0	5.2	570
N.T.	26	26	2.5	2.5	—	—	2.5	2.5	14.7	5.9	672
A.C.T.	14	15	2.2	2.2	—	—	2.2	2.2	3.5	1.6	169

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

12. The statistics of industrial disputes are based on the number of disputes reported by parties to the dispute. For each dispute, the number of workers involved and the number of working days lost are reported. The number of workers involved is the number of workers who were involved in the dispute at any time during the period.

13. The number of workers involved in a dispute is the number of workers who were involved in the dispute at any time during the period. The number of workers involved is reported by parties to the dispute. The number of workers involved is the number of workers who were involved in the dispute at any time during the period. The number of workers involved is reported by parties to the dispute.

#### Cases

14. The statistics of cases of industrial disputes relate to the causes of disputes. The statistics identify the causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

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#### Methods of settlement

17. The statistics of cases of industrial disputes relate to the causes of disputes. The statistics identify the causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE JUNE QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	32	2	8	—	48	5	110
	Coal mining	32	—	5	—	—	—	37
	Other mining	—	2	3	—	48	5	73
C	Manufacturing	109	31	17	11	8	3	185
	Food, beverages and tobacco	8	8	5	2	—	—	25
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	6	4	1	—	1	—	12
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	89	14	8	6	5	1	124
	Other manufacturing	4	2	2	1	1	1	11
D	Electricity, gas and water	9	2	1	—	1	1	16
E	Construction	15	6	3	4	4	—	35
F	Wholesale and retail trade	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	35	17	6	6	8	2	77
	Railway transport; air transport	13	5	2	3	3	1	27
	Water transport	15	11	4	3	4	1	39
	Stevedoring services	10	8	3	—	2	—	23
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	5	3	1	3	2	1	16
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	7	1	—	—	1	—	11
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	2	—	—	2	—	8
I,J,K	Other industries	14	6	5	5	3	—	42
Total		224	66	40	26	74	11	481

## ALL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	34	2	10	—	49	5	115
	Coal mining	34	—	7	—	—	—	41
	Other mining	—	2	3	—	49	5	74
C	Manufacturing	118	35	17	11	8	3	198
	Food, beverages and tobacco	12	8	5	2	—	—	29
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3	2	1	1	1	1	12
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	6	4	1	—	1	—	12
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	93	17	8	6	5	1	131
	Other manufacturing	4	2	2	1	1	1	11
D	Electricity, gas and water	9	2	1	—	1	1	16
E	Construction	16	9	3	5	4	—	40
F	Wholesale and retail trade	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	39	18	6	8	9	2	85
	Railway transport; air transport	13	5	2	4	3	1	28
	Water transport	18	12	4	3	5	1	44
	Stevedoring services	13	9	3	—	3	—	28
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	5	3	1	3	2	1	16
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	8	1	—	1	1	—	13
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	2	—	—	2	—	8
I,J,K	Other industries	14	6	5	6	3	—	44
Total		240	74	42	30	76	11	514

For footnotes see page 7.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE JUNE QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
NEW WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)(b)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	8.7	3.8	7.9	—	6.7	0.8	29.4
	Coal mining	8.6	1.8	6.3	—	—	—	16.7
	Other mining	0.1	2.0	1.5	—	6.7	0.8	12.7
C	Manufacturing	32.4	78.6	20.3	5.5	4.2	0.2	142.2
	Food, beverages and tobacco	7.9	11.1	5.3	0.6	—	—	25.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.4	6.4	0.4	—	—	—	7.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	1.8	0.7	—	—	—	2.7
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.6	4.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	7.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.3	2.3	0.3	—	0.2	—	4.0
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	19.3	48.8	11.7	4.4	3.7	—	87.9
	Other manufacturing	1.8	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	—	7.3
D	Electricity, gas and water	4.1	0.4	0.2	—	2.1	0.8	7.9
E	Construction	7.2	10.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	—	20.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.9	2.3	0.7	—	—	—	3.9
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	13.1	12.3	2.1	1.0	6.5	0.3	35.5
	Railway transport; air transport	6.0	4.5	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.2	18.8
	Water transport	5.4	4.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	—	11.2
	Stevedoring services	5.2	4.2	0.8	—	0.2	—	10.3
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.9
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1.7	3.2	0.3	—	0.2	—	5.6
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.1	0.6	0.2	—	0.2	—	1.1
I,J,K	Other industries	5.0	24.4	3.3	3.9	0.2	—	38.0
Total		71.5	132.8	36.2	10.6	20.3	2.1	278.2
ALL WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	23.4	3.8	13.1	—	7.0	0.8	49.6
	Coal mining	23.3	1.8	11.6	—	—	—	36.7
	Other mining	0.1	2.0	1.5	—	7.0	0.8	12.9
C	Manufacturing	34.8	78.7	20.3	5.5	4.2	0.2	144.7
	Food, beverages and tobacco	8.4	11.1	5.3	0.6	—	—	25.7
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.4	6.4	0.4	—	—	—	7.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	1.8	0.7	—	—	—	2.7
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.7	4.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	8.0
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.3	2.3	0.3	—	0.2	—	4.0
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	21.0	48.9	11.7	4.4	3.7	—	89.8
	Other manufacturing	1.8	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	—	7.3
D	Electricity, gas and water	4.1	0.4	0.2	—	2.1	0.8	7.9
E	Construction	7.4	10.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	—	20.7
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.9	2.3	0.7	—	—	—	3.9
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	14.1	12.7	2.1	1.3	6.5	0.3	37.2
	Railway transport; air transport	6.0	4.5	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.2	18.9
	Water transport	6.4	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	—	12.6
	Stevedoring services	6.2	4.5	0.8	—	0.2	—	11.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.9
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1.7	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	5.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.1	0.6	0.2	—	0.2	—	1.1
I,J,K	Other industries	5.0	24.4	3.3	4.2	0.2	—	38.4
Total		89.7	133.6	41.4	11.2	20.6	2.1	303.3

For footnotes see page 7.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE JUNE QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)(c)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	151.1	5.6	76.3	—	29.7	2.1	268.3
	Coal mining	151.0	1.2	70.7	—	—	—	222.9
	Other mining	0.1	4.4	5.6	—	29.7	2.1	45.4
C	Manufacturing	115.3	124.2	38.3	17.7	13.7	2.7	314.1
	Food, beverages and tobacco	49.6	22.8	14.5	1.5	—	—	89.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.4	4.4	0.4	—	—	—	5.2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.3	1.2	0.8	—	—	—	2.3
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	26.1	19.2	6.0	4.7	6.1	2.5	66.4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	4.1	2.5	0.3	—	—	—	7.1
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	30.1	70.7	12.7	11.1	7.4	0.1	132.1
	Other manufacturing	4.7	3.3	3.6	0.3	0.2	—	12.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.0	0.5	1.8	—	25.0	6.0	36.9
E	Construction	20.6	13.8	1.8	0.7	1.2	—	47.6
F	Wholesale and retail trade	1.3	1.5	0.7	—	—	—	3.6
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	18.7	13.7	3.6	1.4	11.9	0.2	49.6
	Railway transport; air transport	7.8	6.5	2.2	1.2	11.0	0.1	28.9
	Water transport	10.3	5.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	17.3
	Stevedoring services	9.6	4.1	0.9	—	0.3	—	14.8
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	—	3.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.2	0.8	0.2	—	2.4	—	3.7
I,J,K	Other industries	5.7	24.1	2.9	3.3	0.4	—	38.5
Total		315.8	184.1	125.8	23.1	84.3	11.0	762.4
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)(c)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	7,814	291	3,902	—	1,737	99	14,003
	Coal mining	7,811	48	3,647	—	—	—	11,506
	Other mining	4	243	254	—	1,737	99	2,496
C	Manufacturing	5,051	5,395	1,672	827	676	156	13,897
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,856	892	634	69	—	—	3,474
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	18	175	17	—	—	—	210
	Wood, wood products and furniture	11	47	33	1	—	—	92
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,513	1,127	307	291	382	150	3,868
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	221	111	14	—	3	—	348
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	1,239	2,907	512	450	284	4	5,396
	Other manufacturing	194	135	156	15	7	3	510
D	Electricity, gas and water	116	29	80	1	1,200	301	1,746
E	Construction	1,157	606	74	32	48	—	2,366
F	Wholesale and retail trade	52	61	30	—	—	—	142
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	805	552	158	63	490	13	2,084
	Railway transport; air transport	315	259	90	55	449	5	1,173
	Water transport	466	218	57	7	18	8	774
	Stevedoring services	422	157	37	—	10	—	625
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	44	62	19	7	8	8	149
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	24	74	11	1	23	—	137
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	7	32	9	—	103	—	158
I,J,K	Other industries	247	951	121	130	29	—	1,562
Total		15,250	7,917	6,045	1,052	4,283	570	35,958

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.  
additional workers involved in disputes which continued from previous periods.  
settlement dates.

(b) Comprises workers involved in disputes which commenced during the quarter, and  
(c) For all disputes in progress during the quarter, irrespective of commencement or

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1980: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing				Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Proportion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
	— number —									%
Up to 1 day	22	28	51	12	8	18	28	31	198	42.7
Over 1 to 2 days	6	22	31	6	6	4	8	10	93	20.0
Over 2 to 3 days	3	7	7	6	3	—	7	6	39	8.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2	6	7	5	1	2	6	3	32	6.9
5 to less than 10 days	1	8	9	12	7	—	7	8	52	11.2
10 to less than 20 days	4	1	10	6	5	—	—	4	30	6.5
20 to less than 40 days	1	1	4	6	3	1	—	2	18	3.9
40 days and over	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.4
Total	39	73	119	54	34	25	56	64	464	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	— '000 —									%
Up to 1 day	2.1	2.8	9.8	6.7	1.2	4.6	11.1	15.7	53.8	44.8
Over 1 to 2 days	5.1	2.1	3.1	0.8	0.6	3.0	5.4	0.7	20.8	17.4
Over 2 to 3 days	0.3	0.4	2.2	0.7	0.6	—	3.4	1.1	8.8	7.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.8	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	8.4	7.0
5 to less than 10 days	0.3	4.0	0.6	2.6	0.5	—	0.8	1.1	9.8	8.2
10 to less than 20 days	7.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.6	—	—	2.3	14.2	11.9
20 to less than 40 days	0.3	—	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.1	—	—	4.1	3.4
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Total	18.4	10.4	19.4	15.7	3.9	8.9	22.0	21.4	120.1	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	— '000 —									%
Up to 1 day	1.7	2.2	5.4	5.2	0.8	3.3	6.1	13.2	37.9	7.5
Over 1 to 2 days	7.9	3.1	4.6	1.2	0.7	4.3	6.3	1.0	29.1	5.8
Over 2 to 3 days	0.8	1.1	5.8	1.9	1.2	—	10.1	2.6	23.4	4.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	10.4	3.2	1.6	4.5	0.4	3.7	5.8	1.5	31.1	6.2
5 to less than 10 days	2.1	29.8	4.1	19.2	4.2	—	4.9	7.9	72.2	14.3
10 to less than 20 days	117.1	2.9	28.6	31.0	10.2	—	—	27.9	217.7	43.1
20 to less than 40 days	9.9	0.9	30.7	38.1	5.9	3.5	—	0.8	89.7	17.7
40 days and over	—	—	—	2.1	2.3	—	—	—	4.4	0.9
Total	149.9	43.1	80.9	103.2	25.8	14.8	33.1	54.9	505.6	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
	— \$'000 —									%
Up to 1 day	87	107	220	189	39	126	243	527	1,538	6.2
Over 1 to 2 days	405	154	186	52	32	163	271	45	1,308	5.3
Over 2 to 3 days	40	52	234	88	54	—	410	94	973	3.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	631	167	62	233	22	139	263	69	1,585	6.4
5 to less than 10 days	107	1,703	159	785	182	—	202	383	3,522	14.2
10 to less than 20 days	5,825	177	1,136	1,694	476	—	—	1,326	10,635	42.8
20 to less than 40 days	476	36	1,287	2,268	781	191	—	32	5,071	20.4
40 days and over	—	—	—	78	112	—	—	—	190	0.8
Total	7,571	2,397	3,285	5,386	1,698	619	1,390	2,476	24,822	100.0

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Proportion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
	— number —									%
Wages	8	6	30	24	11	—	20	22	121	26.1
Hours of work	2	3	8	2	—	1	2	6	24	5.2
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	3	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	2.2
Managerial policy	9	35	42	16	12	9	18	21	162	34.9
Physical working conditions	10	16	24	4	5	7	12	7	85	18.3
Trade unionism	7	13	13	5	4	4	3	5	54	11.6
Other	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	2	8	1.7
Total	39	73	119	54	34	25	56	64	464	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	— '000 —									%
Wages	3.1	0.5	3.7	9.2	2.0	—	7.9	7.0	33.4	27.8
Hours of work	—	0.2	1.0	0.2	—	0.1	0.3	2.6	4.4	3.7
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	5.4	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	0.3	6.4	5.3
Managerial policy	3.2	6.4	9.2	3.0	0.7	3.5	9.5	9.3	44.7	37.2
Physical working conditions	5.7	1.1	2.6	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.0	0.5	15.2	12.7
Trade unionism	0.9	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.9	11.8	9.8
Other	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	2.7	—	0.7	4.2	3.5
Total	18.4	10.4	19.4	15.7	3.9	8.9	22.0	21.4	120.1	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	— '000 —									%
Wages	44.4	0.9	12.0	76.4	19.7	—	8.1	30.1	191.7	37.9
Hours of work	—	3.0	1.0	0.4	—	0.3	0.6	3.1	8.3	1.6
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	82.4	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	1.0	84.2	16.6
Managerial policy	10.9	30.7	60.3	8.5	3.7	8.0	11.7	16.9	150.7	29.8
Physical working conditions	8.2	2.5	3.1	5.2	0.7	4.0	5.4	1.2	30.3	6.0
Trade unionism	4.0	6.0	4.4	11.9	1.2	0.4	7.4	2.1	37.2	7.4
Other	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	1.9	—	0.5	3.3	0.6
Total	149.9	43.1	80.9	103.2	25.8	14.8	33.1	54.9	505.6	100.0

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other indus- tries	All indus- tries	Pro- portion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
	— number —									%
Negotiation	13	4	20	22	15	4	9	21	108	23.3
Mediation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
State legislation—										
• Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	5	4	5	6	—	4	7	31	6.7
• Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
• Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1	1	8	10	2	3	4	4	33	7.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
• Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.4
Resumption without negotiation	20	62	86	16	10	18	39	32	283	61.0
Other methods	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100.0</b>
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	— '000 —									%
Negotiation	6.2	0.3	2.6	4.4	2.1	0.6	1.2	3.0	20.6	17.1
Mediation	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
State legislation—										
• Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	1.4	0.3	4.3	0.7	—	5.9	2.4	14.9	12.4
• Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
• Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	5.0	0.2	1.0	3.6	—	2.0	1.4	0.7	13.9	11.5
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.5
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
• Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.4	0.3
Resumption without negotiation	6.6	8.5	15.4	3.2	0.9	6.3	13.5	15.3	69.6	58.0
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	— '000 —									%
Negotiation	55.0	1.3	11.0	24.1	17.5	0.5	1.7	10.6	121.6	24.0
Mediation	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.1
State legislation—										
• Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	5.2	2.6	6.7	0.8	—	10.7	27.9	54.0	10.7
• Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
• Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	82.0	2.9	11.9	52.8	0.4	6.1	5.6	1.5	163.2	32.3
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	0.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
• Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	2.7	5.5	—	—	—	8.3	1.6
Resumption without negotiation	8.9	33.6	54.8	16.9	1.5	8.2	15.1	14.9	153.8	30.4
Other methods	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>505.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Disputes ending in June quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$' 000)
			Number (' 000)	Per cent of total	Number (' 000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1978	196	5.0	1.0	15.2	2.0	569
	1979	160	3.9	0.4	13.7	1.0	520
	1980	177	4.5	3.8	20.4	4.0	907
50 and under 100	1978	121	8.7	1.7	17.7	2.4	639
	1979	102	7.5	0.7	27.5	1.9	1,053
	1980	85	6.0	5.0	18.1	3.6	840
100 and under 200	1978	104	14.9	2.9	43.2	5.8	1,649
	1979	110	15.6	1.5	73.8	5.2	2,883
	1980	76	10.1	8.4	29.9	5.9	1,422
200 and under 400	1978	75	21.0	4.1	47.1	6.3	1,920
	1979	78	21.3	2.0	67.9	4.8	2,606
	1980	65	18.0	15.0	73.2	14.5	3,969
400 and under 1,000	1978	48	34.2	6.8	69.1	9.2	2,548
	1979	47	29.2	2.7	113.9	8.0	4,023
	1980	31	18.7	15.5	80.5	15.9	3,840
1,000 and under 2,000	1978	21	35.6	7.0	66.1	8.8	2,306
	1979	16	19.6	1.8	59.8	4.2	2,352
	1980	18	23.4	19.5	100.2	19.8	4,926
2,000 and under 3,000	1978	11	28.4	5.6	40.9	5.5	1,474
	1979	6	14.3	1.3	15.9	1.1	565
	1980	7	16.5	13.7	80.9	16.0	4,028
3,000 and over	1978	15	359.9	70.9	450.9	60.1	15,285
	1979	17	958.5	89.6	1,057.3	73.9	37,378
	1980	5	23.0	19.1	102.3	20.2	4,891
Total	1978	591	507.6	100.0	750.3	100.0	26,390
	1979	536	1,069.9	100.0	1,429.9	100.0	51,379
	1980	464	120.1	100.0	505.6	100.0	24,822

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Total working days lost	Disputes ending in June quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$' 000)
			Number (' 000)	Per cent of total	Number (' 000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1978	281	20.6	4.1	12.4	1.7	471
	1979	210	16.5	1.5	8.3	0.6	317
	1980	205	11.0	9.2	8.2	1.6	370
100 and under 500	1978	174	35.8	7.1	42.9	5.7	1,611
	1979	181	31.9	3.0	42.5	3.0	1,649
	1980	152	26.0	21.7	32.7	6.5	1,450
500 and under 1,000	1978	54	26.7	5.3	43.6	5.8	1,687
	1979	52	18.5	1.7	35.6	2.5	1,360
	1980	37	14.5	12.1	25.3	5.0	1,086
1,000 and under 2,000	1978	34	24.1	4.8	53.8	7.2	2,027
	1979	35	15.3	1.4	47.8	3.4	1,848
	1980	22	9.3	7.8	29.7	5.9	1,286
2,000 and under 5,000	1978	24	34.4	6.8	83.1	11.1	2,957
	1979	30	33.0	3.1	103.7	7.3	3,834
	1980	27	24.4	20.3	83.3	16.5	3,734
5,000 and under 10,000	1978	15	80.1	15.8	148.7	19.8	5,189
	1979	9	8.8	0.8	70.6	4.9	2,443
	1980	13	20.1	16.7	93.6	18.5	5,182
10,000 and over	1978	9	285.9	56.3	365.9	48.8	12,447
	1979	19	945.9	88.4	1,121.3	78.4	39,928
	1980	8	14.8	12.3	232.7	46.0	11,714
Total	1978	591	507.6	100.0	750.3	100.0	26,390
	1979	536	1,069.9	100.0	1,429.9	100.0	51,379
	1980	464	120.1	100.0	505.6	100.0	24,822